In this march of innovation it would be strange if love for music should not manifest itself among the members of this Society unless we admit that Quaker nature and human nature differ from one another. That there is really no such difference we find in the fact of the protest against this proscription of music which exists in the minds of very many, and the prac tical protests in the shape of piano-fortes that exist in the houses of not a few Friends who reside in cities.

Slow, conservative members of the denomination have deprecated these evidences of a growing degeneracy in the Society. Others, however, have placed a different estimate upon these facts, believing that the desire manifested by Friends to cultivate a taste for music, is an evidence of progress. The question of tolerating this innovation has been in quiet sgitation for some time; the matter was settled finally so far as the discipline of the Society is concerned. The facts as we have been able to collate them are as follows:

them are as follows:

A year or two since a friend residing in Madison-st.
was brought before the monthly meeting of the Hicksite Friends of this City, because he had purchased a
piano-forte and had the same in his house. The fact
was not denied, but it was averred that the offending
Friend had ever been an exemplary member of the
Society, and further, that the piano had not caused
any visible deterioration in his religious zeal, piety or
morality. But the monthly meeting was not satisfied
with this and the sense of the meeting, as expressed
by its clerk, was that the offending Friend should be
discorned.

sowned.

The disowned member was not satisfied with this decision and he appealed to the quarterly meeting. There the decision was confirmed. He again appeale to the yearly meeting which sat in this City last week. There the subject was fully canvassed. The good character of the offending Friend was fully sustained by ample testimony. But there was the piano-a hide ous contrivance when viewed through Quaker spectacles—still standing, and probably in perfect tune, in his parlor in Madison-st., and the New-York yearly meeting confirmed the rightcourness of the decision of the inferior tribunal. We believe that the piano is still standing there, but its owner has ceased to be a mem-

ber of the Society. The decision is a very important one in its conse quences. It seems that there are about forty Friends in New-York, who, with their families, are liable to the same condemnation. Most of them stand high in the Society in every respect except in entertaining a taste for the tabooed art. Among the number is at least one preacher. Under the decision of the yearly meeting, the monthly meeting of course will commence casting out the remaining offenders until the Society is purified of all music-loving persons.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 1, 1855. A National Convention of Know-Nothings, consisting of seven delegates from each State, will meet in this City on next Tuesday, whose business will be to reconstruct the platform which the Virginians have so rudely and ungratefully knocked as under. Before this untoward result in Virginia it had been pretty nearly determined that the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts and all others unwilling to swear by the Fugitive Slave Act and recognize the Nebraska iniquity as a finality were to be summarily turned out of the Convention. No one was to be permitted to participate in its proceedings unless a Third Degree Member in good standing. At this Convention arrangements were to be made to bring out George Law for President, and Kenneth Rayner or Garrett Davis for Vicethe partisans of Fillmore were alone to be feared. newhat distinguished author was already engaged in preparing a highly interesting and eloquent raphy of the "Live Oak" candidate, from his early bs on the Lehigh improvement in this State down to his last great achievement, the capture of Baker by the Grapeshot; and this was to be ready for early dis tribution gratuitously throughout the country. liberal appliances of material aid, and magnificent promises of honors and rewards from high cabinet places down to village post-offices, all was expected to go off "as merrily as a marriage bell." But at the first gale from the South down topples the whole magent fabric.

The Northern friends of Fillmore and Law will unite, notwithstanding the present gloomy state of their fortunes, in a rigorous effort to construct a National Know-Nothing Pro-slavery platform, as the sole hope of either of these gentlemen is in the South with the extremely "ferlorn hope" of Pennsylvania and one or two Western States. But this effort on the part of the doughfaces will be strenuously and no doubt successfully opposed, although it is of little importance what will be the programme of this Convention. Fortu-nately for the cause of Freedom it is not in the keeping of Know-Nothings, and they can only at the worst retard for a brief period the progress of the tide which set in on the passage of the Nebraalia bill. Ex-Governor whose hostility to Slavery is well known, is already on the ground as a delegate, and he will exert all his ability to defeat the plans of the Pro-slavery men. It is said that he will oppose making the Third Degree a test of orthodox Know-Nothingism, and will move for its elimination from the ritual altogether, at least north of the Potomac. He will not object to the brethren in the South retaining it as long as they please. Gen. Cameron is also here, and has influence with some of the Pennsylvania delegates. Since his letter to the Free-Soilers in the Legislature last Winter, in which he went the length of the tether in opposition to Slavery, he may be disposed to cooperate with Gov. Johnston, But no one will be surprised if he should wriggle over to the other side. The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, R. A. Samlerton, John Williamson and other leading Know-Nothings are also already here. In a few days the town will be full of them. Although each State has but seven delegates, the rest come to assist and advise.

HINDOO KNOW-NOTHING PRESENTA-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The N. Y. Herald of the 3d gives what purports to be an account of the "presentation of a "splendid and very valuable silver table-set to Mr. "James W. Barker the defeated Know-Nothing candi-"date for the New-York Mayoralty." The writer

says:
"One fact came out last evening that will somewhat astonish
the weak minds of the community, namely, that the Order has
been in existence prior to the year 1750, for it is that inscription
that the pieces of piste bear."
Now I have not the least doubt weak minds will be

astonished, and strong minds will or ought to feel ashamed of such deception and fraud practiced upon them by those who know better. The inscription is a gross falsehood, but in perfect keeping with the character and actions of some of those who act in the

Hindeo Councils of this City and State, whose only object has been to advance their own interests to the detriment of others and the principles of the Order. The Order has not been in existence five years and

the oldest member present was the Hon. Thon as R. Whitney, who has been less than three years in the Order, and I believe he was the only one present who joined the only original and true organization. Mr. James W. Barker has not been in the organization two years, and when admitted it was to a spurious two years, and when admitted it was to a spurious Order which split off from the original two years ago in May. Now, Sir, I will ask what great act Bro. Barker has done in the Order to which he is attached? I will appeal to Bro. Barker himself to put his finger upon one single act during his membership that has been the means of advancing the interests of the cause he has espoused or the institutions under which he lives. I challenge him to do it. I also call upon him to show one idea that he has advanced; one original idea for the benefit of the Order, while even to this day he remains ignorant of the first movement and principles of the organization. I am surprised at the deception put upon the credulity of members present and the community at large that the Order was more than one hundred years old without a rebuke from some one present. There was one present who did know the inscriptioz to be false in every particular and had not the manliness to refute it. I perhaps ought not to be surprised when taking into consideration the rise, progress and fall of this spurious Hindoo organization, for it was conceived in sin and brought forth is iniquity for selfish purposes and personal aggrandizement, without regard to principle or honor.

The time will come when the true history of the Order will be told without regard to the feelings of those assumed leaders who for the last twelve months have been putting forth manifestos as wide of the truth as the heavens are from the earth, and issuing bulls of excommunication against those who would not fall down and worship the golden calf.

The knowing ones understand the meaning of the presentation of plate just at this particular time. The National Council meets in Philadelphia the coming week, and Brother Barker being its President desires a reelection to the Presidency for another term. Something must be done to bolster up his reputation annong the distant delegates to influence their minds in his favor. Hence this presentation. Brother Barker may succeed; but then aft Order which split off from the original two years ago

PRESENTATION TO JAS. W. BARKER

A splendid silver service was presented to James W. BARKER at the Collamore House on Saturday evening, as an acknowledgement of his services in the

cause of Know-Nothingism.

At 8 o'clock some hundreds of gentlemen sat down to a dinner consisting of a rather select number of dishes, but remarkably we'l cooked. It is not too much to say that in everything connected with the dinner the managers of the affair displayed the most

excellent taste.

Mr. Ullmann not being present, the Hon. THOMA R. WHITNEY took the chair, Mr. Barker and Mr. Squires sitting on his right, and Mr. James Brooks of The Express and Mr. Rose of The Daily News on his left. When ample justice had been done to the material aid furnished on the occasion the presentation service was uncovered and the Chairman introduced

Mr. Selah Squires, who made the presentation. He said that it gave him great pleasure in behalf of the donors to a few of his personal friends within the State of New-York, to present to him, Mr. Barker, that slight testimonial of their respect and regard for his personal worth and his devotion to interests which they deemed vital to the prosperity of the country [Cheers]. Hardly a year had passed since the American idea had taken hold of their native-born citizens in this land; they had sees Mr. Barker the recognized head of that Order within this State and nation, and it was upon that occasion that they took pleasure, not as a compensation for services—not by any means as a consideration for his fidelity to the Order, but simply as a testimonial of their regard; they had seen that this organization and this idea had brought the antipodes of political policy to combine against them; they had seen persons differing heretofore in political opinion joining hands in an attempt to carry forward this idea to a victorious result. Let him accept it as a slight memorial of that respect which they have to him. that slight testimonial of their respect and regard for

Mr. PARKER replied as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee-If words of eloquence were mine to employ, the emotions which now control my heart would assuredly repress the communication. The novelty of the scene, the assemblage of valued friends, the kindly and generous greetings of partial friendship, the occasion of the presentation of a rich and gorgeous memento for unmerited services feebly rendered, and the exceedingly flattering and courteons terms employed in the presentation, all, all conspire to excite a regret that words fitly chosen are not mine for the occasion, the theme. Intrinsically valuable as your magnificent testimonial unquestionably is, and wrought as it has been with such exquisite taste, skill and beauty of finish, believe me that the value resides rather in the origin and attendant circumstances than in the dollars and cents of the elaborate production. The thought that we live in the hearts of our dear and generous friends is assuredly most pleasurable and the assembly around me must ever constitute a most delightful reminiscence, marking as they do one of the most pleasing incidents in my personal history [Cheers]. Grateful for the distinguished favor which you, Sir, and the gentlemen of the committee and this assem-The novelty of the scene, the assemblage of valued pleasing incidents in my personal history [Cheers].
Grateful for the distinguished favor which you, Sir, and the gentlemen of the committee and this assemblage have been pleased to manifest toward me on the present occasion, and thankful for the elaborate and gorgeous tribute which my fellow-citizens have been pleased to profier for the honest defense of what have been long cherished and vital principles, I present to you, Sir, and to the Committee, and to them individually, my most profound acknowledgments [Applause].

The PRESIDENT proposed the health of the Hon.

We We Compiled Index of the Superior Court.

Wm. W. Campbell, Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. CAMPBELL replied by an examination of the nativity of Sam. Sam was born, he said, in the State of New-York, in the year 1777. His godfather was John

New-York, in the year 1777. His godfather was John Jay, and his sponsors were the members of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of New-York. The condition of naturalization than established was an abjuration of allegiance to all Governments and Potentates in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil [Cheers]. But Sam though old in years was still in the gristle of an early and vigorous manhood, and long might be five to bless the land of his and their common birth. He gave them—

Sam! May be never grow old! ["Three cheers for Sam," which were given with a will].

which were given with a will.

The Hon. Jas. BROOKS was then introduced. He made a speech of great length, maintaining that the time had come for the Order to throw off the vail of secreey-that the Catholics should throw off all alle giance to foreign ecclesiastical superiors as Episco palians and Methodists had done—that the Bible should be reintroduced into the Public Schools—that

should be reintroduced into the Public Schools—that there was an inconsistency in advocating the protection of American labor and at the same time calling in foreign pauper labor to compete with is—and that foreign military associations should be disbanded. Let them go before the people with these American principles and leave Tarriffs and Anti-Tarriffs, Internal Improvements and Anti-Internal Improvements, Slavery and Anti-Slavery to the politicians [Cheering]. Leave all these effete issues to the effete and broken down politicians. Virginia had been lost because this had not been done. He was no Abolitionist, he said; he never had been, he never could be; he had no respect whatever for their principle or their organization; but never had been, he never could be; he had no respect whatever for their principle or their organization; but he had to say this, that it he found a man pledged to American principles he would vote for Fred. Douglass himself rather than take a caudidate from Tammany Hall, half organized, half Americanized, not one-quarter blood American. If a man would keep his Abolitonism just where he kept his Tariff and his Temperance, in the right place, and be sound upon American ideas he would vote for him. He would give a sentiment:

rican men, American arms, American principles, now and

never, one and inseparable [Choors].

Thos. JEFFERSON LYON of Orange County was the pext speaker. He said that up in the country they were called a one-crop party, that was a party tha would last but a year. But he thought they were very much more than that. Give him 50 good Amerivery much more than that. Give him 50 good American men, and with a concentration and union of effort on their part he could take any town in the State. What then was to discourage them, as they had 180,000 members of the Order in the State.

A gentlemen from Indiana pledged the North-west to

A gentlemen from Indiana pieciget are visit were go for American principles, although the great mass was in favor of internal improvements and their hearts were true to the great principle of Free Soil.

John H. Rhodes of King's County, made a few re-

marks and gave:
King's County—The banner County of the American Ticket.
Mr. HOLDER sang the song of the Fing of our
Union, and with three cheers for Sam twice repeated, the meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

The service presented was the work of Platt & Brother, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and was got up in the

remarkably short space of six days. Its cost was about \$3,500. Every piece is patriotic with the American eagle, and in the larger pieces it is indefi-nitely repeated. The inscription on the largest salver

This lot of sliver, consisting of Coffee pot, Tea pot, Creamer, Sugar-bowl, Stop-bowl, 2 Pitchere, 3 Salvers, 1 Castor, 1 Cakebasket, 2 Goblets and Table Set of Forks, Spoons, &c., is presented to you as a token of respect by your America's Friends, in view of your unyielding integrity, exalted patrionson and indentable perseverance in the promotion of the great American party. May you live to witness the completion of that noble structure of which you are the Master Builder, and my your posterity be reminded in sice years, when they look apon this memento, to emulate the example of their sire, whose greatest ambition has been the permanent security of his country's Frier and Liergal Institutions.

JOSEPH H. TOON, Sec. JOSEPH PLANT, Treas, BOSWELL GRAVES, HENRY FAVINGTON, H. V. LOVELL, AMBROSE STRVENS, New-York, June 2, 1855.

Committee. JAMES W. BARKER.

BERKSHIRE REVISITED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WILLIAMSTOWN, (Mass.) June, 1855. Like the rival monarchs upon the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Spring and Autumn are holding court upon our mountain-sides with pomps and airy splendors. The summits are brown and bald, but the southern slopes are green and golden with the miracles of the increasing year. The tropic winds have blown their resurrection trump, and buried foliage and blooms come forth from Winter's sepulchre.

A protracted absence from scenes rendered "like an old familiar face" by the varied experiences of four college years, induced a strong desire to revisit my intellectual mother. The wish was parent to the ed, and I followed the birds in their northward flight to the shining peaks of Berkshire.

The Mansion House has changed proprietors since I first tasted its hospitalities one rainy night as a melancholy Freshman so many years ago, " Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," as worthy old Professor K. would echo so mournfully. But he too is changed, and the place that once knew him knows him no more forever.

All but the natural features of the grand landscape has departed, and standing upon Stone Hill this morning I felt in a land of strangers. A generation ha erisen that knows not Joseph. The scarred sides of Greylock were shadowed with mournful forests as o yore. The Hopper's Gulf, like an inverted hollow pyramid, yawned its roofless cavern, unworn by the fight of times and seasons. The hazy Hoosac range girdled the eastern view, and the rounded peaks of Taconnic the west; while north and south the valley narrowed through a long perspective of unrivaled beauty. The columns of Luxor and Thebes fade into toys in comparison with this noble mountain

The changes in the village have been remarkable. Several houses have been painted, barns builded and familiar henroosts removed, but the kine still pasture the broad avenue and the trembling church threatens its weekly congregations. Mr. Seymour Whitman, a name synonymous with liberality and public spirit, has just opened a new street through his princely do mains, which offers some highly desirable locations for Summer residences. Gentlemen with large families of marriageable daughters would do well to ex-

The College scarcely seems identical with the one in my memory except in name. The Faculty is larger and more gifted and efficient. At the head is Dr. Hopkins, whose pulpit eloquence has so often de lighted New-York audiences of late, entrancing where others fail to engage the roving eye and ear. His form has not yet lost all "her original brightness," though somewhat bent by care and years. How well I recall his commanding appearance in youth as wrapped in cloak of blue, one trowser perchance in careless boot, he strode abstractedly along to morn-ing prayers, revolving those thoughts which have given him an immortality of fame! Study has dimmed his head and characterized his face with lordly wrinkles elequent of daily toil and nightly vigil. His method of instruction is modeled after that of Dr. Griffin, and he informs the dry carcass of Senior Metaphysics as Pygmalion verified his statue. Professors Tatlock, Griffin and Cox yet remain. The venerable men have come down to us from a former

are original. The former, reminiscent of bitter winter-morning prayers by the dull lamp-light just piercing the gloom, has changed its hue to a nondescript yellow.

The latter is already in process of alteration and improvement. Could those old timbers speak, what tales might they not tell! But it is better that they are dumb.

Lawrence Hall, erected by the munifience of the Boston merchant whose name it bears, is a recent building containing the College Library and the slabs ings of the Trustees, pictures of old classes, &c. Its external architecture is not remarkably happy, resem-bling more than anything a huge octagonal brick inkstand with a stopper.

The situation of old East College, twin of West Col-

ege destroyed by fire in 1841, is occupied by two convenient buildings which will compare favorably in outward appearance and internal accommodations ith any college buildings in this or any other country.

In the rear of these is the Observatory, erected by rof. A. Hopkins, one of the oldest and best practical astronomers in the country. The building is of stone, and the oldest of the kind in the Union, bearing the ame relation to America that the Tower of Babel did o the Chaldeans.

The stream which ran so musically at the foot of the ill has been choked by a dam, and the reflux is dignified by the title of Lake Graylock-an ambitious ame for such a singularly appearing body of water: probably by the rule of contraries—lucus a non lucendo. The grounds are at present disfigured by abortive attempts at landscape gardening.

Directly upon the brow of the hill the Society of

Natural History propose the erection of a building devoted to the objects contemplated by their constituion. They are assisted by a benefaction from a disinguished gentleman of New-York. The plan is not prepossessing on paper, nor can I discover any ness in the site that has been selected.

Another object of interest is the Mission Park, a spot sacred to all the Christian world as the birth face of that scheme of evangelization which has sent ts agents to every clime and every soil under heaven. As this was the greatest moral enterprise of that age,

perhaps the Hoosac Tunnel is the greatest physical ndertaking of this. The mountain looks sullen and rowning enough to deter a less bold spirit than that of Serrell, who has taken the job. Workmen are excavating the external faces with pick and spade, the old borer having been discarded. It cost the inventor a reputation and a fortune. What abdominal difficulties may be encountered is uncertain, but if the enterprise is followed by success and the drifts approach till thin curtain of stone alone intervenes between the owns with a third of a thousand feet overhead, the man who breaks through the vail will experience a ensation that ought to make him a century older if e live by "deeds, not years."

On a future occasion I propose giving your readers some thoughts on college discipline and the course of study at present as compared with that of former years, its inferiority and want of adaptation to the pirit of our institutions. J. E. R.

The June session of the Common Council will be mmenced this evening. In the Board of Aldermen the consideration of the plans for the new City Halp stand first on the list, but may not come up before the latter part of the session. A large number of papers of minor importance from the Board of Councilmen await the action of the Aldermen. The present session with both Boards will probably be heavy as it is desirable to render the calendar light for the hot months, July and August, but we do not hear of any new proects of public importance. The Census-takers talk of applying to the Common Council for an appropriation to enable them to complete the Census in the

City, as the time allotted to them in which to take the Census is too brief. This enterprise however being a State matter, and the Common Council not having had the appointment of the men, there appears to be but little disposition on the part of the City legislators to grant the application.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Sr. Louis, Monday, May 23, 1855.

Among all the letters in THE TRIBUNE from Kansas and its neighborhood, I do not recollect anywhere to have seen the true reason stated why The Parkville Luminary was destroyed and its proprietors presented with the alternative of flight or violence. Let me briefly disclose it. One warm day last Summer a large crowd had assembled at the town site of Atchison in Kansas to attend a sale of lots. "Dave" himself was there, and as there was much whisky and many friends, he got "glorious" a little earlier in the day than usual. So with much spitting on his shirt and making himself generally more nasty than common, the Vice-President delivered

nasty than common, the Vice-President delivered himself something after this wise:

"Gentlemen, you make a d—d fass about Douglas—Douglas—but Douglas don't deserve the credit of this Nebraska bill. I told Douglas to introduce it—I criginated it—I got Pierce committed to it, and all the glory belongs to me. All the South went for it—all to a man but Bell and Houston—and who are they? Mere nobodics—no influence—nobody cares for them.

It happened that a young man from Parkville was present—a friend of Atchison's, by the way. When he came home he was sounding Atchison's praises and repeating what he had said. Patterson of The Luminary got him to write down the exact words of the Vice-President, and the next number contained a verbatim report of portions of his con-

contained a verbatim report of portions of his conversation. By this time some of Dave's friends were sober, if he was not. There was trouble in the camp. The Platte Argus, the Atchison organ, came out with a flat denial of the language. The Parkville young man replied over his own initials that he heard and reported the words exactly as they were published, and whoever should deny them was a liar—intimating his readiness to maintain the same against all comers Meantime a chivalrous nephew of John Bell residing in St. Louis had seen the report of Atchison's language in The Luminary, and had written him requiring a categorical answer to the question whether he had used the language imputed to him concerning his uncle. The tone of the letter was strongly suggestive of "the usual satisfaction" Dave evidently thought his three hundred pounds of flesh too good a mark for a pistol-ball, and he accordingly replied to the nephew that he had the most distinguished consideration for his uncle and never said such a word about him—if he had said anything that the lying scoundrels had tortured into what they had published, he begged that it might be passed by, as he was "in liquor at the time." And thus the Vice-President escaped the vexation of personal responsibility for his language. Drunkenness is not usually regarded a valid plea for a lawyer to make in the belief of a client but it was a very real for a Vice

behalf of a client, but it seems very good for a Vice-President.

But the mischief was done, notwitstanding. loughas looked glum about his stolen thunder. Bell and Houston were not disposed to any special affability toward the President of the Senate, so he sent his resignation and stayed away two or three weeks after the meeting of Congress. what bitter hatred he regarded The Luminary, and when he could sway the Mob power how eagerly he employed it to wreak his private vengeance. VERITAS.

FROM KANSAS.

An extra from the office of The Herald of Freedom, ublished at Lawrence, Kansas, contains the result of the special election held on the 22d ult. in that district for representatives to the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the informal proceedings on the 30th of March last. The Free State ticket was elected as follows: Philip P. Fowler, 228 votes; John Hutchinson, 283; Erastus D. Ladd, 286; scattering, 20.

The extra states that everything passed off quietly, with no interruption from non-residents. Outside of the town of Lawrence there was little interest taken in the election, the farmers being busy in planting. The whole number of voters in the district at the census in

February was 369.

The same extra contains the following account of the arrival of steamboats at Lawrence, including the first boat that ever arrived there:

"The steamer Emma Harmon, Capt. J. M. Wing, "The steamer Emma Harmon, Capt. 3. M. Wing, was made fast at our Levee on Sunday last, May 30, it being the first steamer which was ever at our wharf and the first on the Kansas River which was sustained wholly by private enterprise. She was greeted by three hearty cheers from the citizens, which were as cordially responded to by the officers, passengers and crew. She had on board about fifty passengers, beside

The Emma Harmon is a stern-wheel boat with two engines of one hundred and eighty horse-power. When light she draws fourteen inches of water, and will carry light she draws fourteen inches of water, and will earry
fifty tuns and a hundred passengers on twenty inches
of water. On three feet of water she will carry two
hundred tuns of freight. Capt. Wing informs us that
he found no obstructions in the channel, though wholly
unacquainted with the river previous to his present
trip. The steamer left for Fort Riley and intermediate
ports on Monday morning.

The steamer Finencier No. 2, Capt. Morrison, arrived
on the 21st. She is a fine, well-built host of light

on the 21st. She is a fine, well-built boat of light draft, and like the Emma Harmon is designed to be continued on this river. She had a large amount of freight on board for this port, among which was a frame

freight on board for this port, among which was a frame building ready to put together.

The Hartford, belonging to the Manhattan Company, arrived from Cincinnati the same day heavily laden with passengers and freight for their new settlements at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas, five miles above Fort Riley. She was much more heavily loaded than either of the other steamers, and like them experienced no difficulty for

The river has been up very high, but is now falling again. But a short time can elapse until the rise occa-sioned by the melting of snow and ice in the mountains will commence. When this does take place we may lock for high water for several months. The present rates between this point and Kansaa City Mo., is seventy-five cents per hundred for freight and four dollars for passengers up, and three dollars down.

ANOTHER MESSOURI OUTRAGE .- A correspondent of

The Boston Telegraph writes from Osawatomie, Kanses Territory, under date of May 20, as follows:

"This place is situated at the junction of the Potta-watomic and Maria de Cegne (Mary de Zeue) just where they empty into the Oeage River. It is one of the most beautiful countries the Almighty ever blessed, being better timbered than any part of the blessed, being better timbered than any part of the Territory I have heard from. On the spot where the Territory I have heard from. On the spot where the town is located the eye takes in a range of some thirty miles, presenting the most beautiful landscapes I have ever seen. We have a store, a public-house, a regular mail-coach to Kansas City and a large and growing population of good, intelligent people from almost every State in the Union, and there is a good prospect of this place becoming the county town. We are troubled here as they are elsewhere in the Territory by the members of the Blue Lodge, (Missourians); they carried the day here at the last election as We are troubled here as they are elsewhere in the Territery by the members of the Blue Lodge, (Missourians); they carried the day here at the last election as they did in other places. We were visited by them yesterday in rather a hostile manner. Some time last Fall a man from Missouri named Kirby, who had no right to preempt, squatted upon a claim and remained until the Winter; this Spring a man from the North found the claim vacant and moved in. Kirby with about forty Missourians came upon the ground two weeks ago yesterday to drive Baker from the place, but he found Baker with twenty rifles and as many Yankees to back them. At this Kirby and his friends were seared and backed out as they might. Yesterday, knowing that Baker had no notice of their coming, K. and his friends suprised Baker and took him prisoner. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule and carried him some distance into the woods and took measures to hang him without judge or jury; but upon his suggesting for himself he was allowed to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided, one-half siding with Baker and the other half with Kirby. Kirby did not seem to like the turn which affairs had taken and swore he would not be satisfied until he had Baker's blood. At this one of the Missourians handed Baker a revolver, cocked and carteed, upon which Kirby held his peace. Baker the Missourians handed Baker's blood. At this one of capped, upon which Kirby held his peace. Baker was finally released. He has given up the claim, but intends to preempt it at the proper time.

THE CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27, 1855. I regret to announce that the cholera is prevailing here and daily on the increase. I learn that it exists in the most malignant form, and that it is not confined to any particular class. Many of our citizens who are provided with all this world's comforts have fallen victims. The Picayune of Friday has a long list of obituary notices. Among the recent deaths I hear of a mother and three children in one family; in two other families three deaths in each, and nine deaths in the charity hospital. At the Protestant cemetery where it is not usual for them to have over metery where it is not usual for them to have over five or six interments for an entire week, there had been twenty-one burials in only four days up to 6 o clock, of which number fifteen were of cholera on Thursday evening. Hugh Grant for many years City Surveyor, died on Thursday, after a few hours sickness. I hope a change in the weather may restore the city to health. The Christian Advocate makes the following statement regarding yellow fever. Thursday we visited the charity Hospital to fiel the parts of the city. Through the continues attention of Dr. Balawin we were shown the premises from proth to dead-house. In the letter gloomy about were only six bodies, on the lentin-like of which were marked in lampblack 13—thousand and something.

which were marked in lampblack 15—thousand and sorzething.

17. Baldwin, whose official and professional connection
with the institution affords reliable information, told us of a
case of yellow fever that was treated in the Hospital a formight
age—the only one this year. The patient died of black rount,
He was a Canadian, about as months in the South, and cook on
a steamboat. After being sick, first on the boat, then at his
boarding-houre, he was sent to the Hospital on a Monday and
died the following Saturday."

The Dr. Baldwin spoken of above is the Physician
to the Board of Health. It is evident from the statement of the Doctor that the first case this senson
originated here. I have heard reports of other cases
in private practice, but coming as they do from
young physicians, I place no reliance on the truth of
the same.

e same. I subjoin a slip from The True Delta of this morn

I subjoin a slip from The True Delta of this morning, being an extract from a communication from Dr. J. S. McFarlanc. Dr. McF. is our oblest physician and his statement of the facts of the present epidemic is to be relied upon:

"Is there any member of the Board of Health who is ignorant of the fact that choicra is at this time almost epidemic in New-Orleans! Is there any member of the Board of Health so ignorant so mot to know the small parts of this time presulting to a great extent in New-Orleans; that it also is almost epidemic!

"Will any press have the ambienty to declare that there have not occurred several hundred cares of both small pox and cholera in New-Orleans within the last ton days?

"This being an incontrovertible fact which cannot be denied by equivocation or subteringe, what object is a quarantine ton."

complish?

As it cannot exercise any influence in keeping out small at or choiren, both those diseases being extensively prevalent reat present; its whole duty is narrowed down to keeping

out veilow fever.

If the small-pex was brought to New-Orleans, it came from
Thibodauxville or the Lafourche, and if the choiers was brought
here, it came from Memphis up the river, neither of which
places are contemplated in the wretched farce sailed quarantins,
the ensemment of which is to commence on the lat of June apweaching.

places are contemplated in the wretened raree pares quarantine, the ensettment of which is to commence on the lat of Jane approaching.

"But is there no yellow fever here! I maintain that there is. Hence also that death by black romit has occurred in the Charity Hospital, but this is to be ignored because it would render variantine ridiculeus.

"Thus then we are to have a quarantine establishment instituted, at a million of dollars cost, on the lat of June, to keep out transmissable and contagious diseases, meaning small-pocehelrer and yellow fever, when we have at this very moment all three of those diseases in the city."

The drouth yet continues and there are no indications of rain. The Delta of this date makes the following statement:

"There has been rain everywhere except in this unfortunate action of the Union. Here the drought is without precedent in our history. The earth has been at a stand for many weeks; the trees have not vigor to put forth their leaves, and have a dull, faded aspect; the creeks and hayous are all dry; the ciseum have been for weeks forgotten; the cattle have been driven from the interior to the tweet to find water to assuage their thirst, and many have perished in the bogy swamps and creeks, from which they have not had strength to escape. The came crop is nearly ruined; the stalks which ought to be walst bith, have been form the interior to the tweet for ought to be walst bith, have been given from the interior to the tweet to find water to assuage their thirst, and many have perished in the bogy swamps and creeks, from which they have not had strength to escape. The came crop is nearly ruined; the stalks which ought to be walst bith, have been given from various correspondents do not give into the corn fields. For nine weeks there has not been half an hour's rain."

My letters from various correspondents do not give

My letters from various correspondents do not give a very unfavorable account, and if we have rain within the next fifteen days all will be well.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG LADY. From The Pittsburgh Union.

One of the most villainous outrages we have ever heard of was committed in Collins township one night last week upon a young lady belonging to this city. The particulars of the affair are as follows:

"On Thursday afternoon last a young lady named Wilson, aged about twenty years, accompanied a couple of female acquaintances to a pienic in a wood near Minersville. They had not been on the ground a couple of the strength of the wood near fine strength of the work of the strength of the stren near Minersville. They had not been on the grouns a great length of time when two men (if so they can be called) drove up, each in a buggy. After enjoying themselves for about an hour they requested a gentleman present to introduce them to Miss Wilson and her two companions, whose personal attractions they highly complimented. The request was complied with and immediately the party entered into an animated conversation. Shortly one of the young men, named Currel selected Miss Wilson as a partner and the other chose one of the lady's companions. They strolled

Currel selected Miss Wilson as a partner and the other chose one of the lady's companions. They strolled around some time and finally the females were invited to drink a glass of lemonade which the fellows said they could procure a short distance off.

Miss Wilson and her friend were conveyed to a place several yards from the balance of the company, where a liquid mixture resembling lemonade was furnished to them. In mediately on swallowing the potion, a sort of dizzinces came over Miss W., and she intimated that she few unwell. Curvel offered to convey her in his bursey to the residence of her parents in the city, say-

a liquid mixture resembling lemonade was furnished to them. Irrmediately on swallowing the polion, a sort of dizzinese came over Miss W., and abe intimated that she few unwell. Curred offered to convey her in his buggy to the residence of her prents in the city, saying that it was getting late, and probably they had better return at any rate. His friend made a similar proposition to the female he was with, both of which were necepted. They were seated in the wehelea, but instead of driving toward the city, Currel turned his horse's head in the direction of East Liberty. Miss W. did not notice the movement, as the stuff she had drank exerted such influence over her that she was scarcely capable of distinguishing anything.

Currel continued on the East Liberty pike until he came to the coal road beyond Hatfield, which he turned into. He then began taking unwarrantable liberties with Miss Wilson. The insult aroused her to perfect consciousness, and she resented it with womanly dignity. The black-hearted wretch renewed his efforts, and was again indignantly repulsed. When near the residence of Col. Croghan, about two miles from Lawrenceville, he stopped the buggy and dragged the lady to the ground. He inquired whether she would yield to his wishes, and with a firmness that does her honor, she replied: "Never: I would rather put an "end to my existence with a knife than to accede to "your base and dishonorable demand." Goaded to madicera by his ill luck the soundrel commenced kicking and thumping the prostrate woman and tearing her clothes into shreds. He took a pocket-book containing two or three dollars from her, and also a large gold buckle which she had attached to a ribbon around her waist. Not satisfied with this, he caught hold of her hair and dragged her in an inhuman manner along the rough road several feet. She screemed "murder" as loud as her lungs would permit and begged him to desist; but the monster seemed to be possessed of much feet. Currel pipeded his well cased of the data that had coliected upon t

sidence.
On Friday morning some persons who happened to On Friday morning some persons who happened to be passing along the road where the scene occurred discovered spots of blood on the ground, and imagin-ing a foul deed had been perpetrated they instituted a rigid scarch. They found several bunches of hair, parts of a dress, a waist-ribbon, and two or three other small articles. The things were taken to Law-renceville on Tuesday, and the manner of finding was

made known. Considerable excitem the general impression was that a f murdered. The articles are at the murdered. The articles are at the office of Justice Geary, and the owner is requested to call for thom.

This is an outrage almost without a parallel. It is horrid to think of a young and chaste female being subjected to such treatment. It is the duty of our authorities to use extraordinary exertions to have the vile perpetrator brought to justice. Currel, we understand, is a hack-driver, (or was last week.) and was formestly employed in driving an omnibus between Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville.

WHAT THE SOUTH REQUIRES.

From The Charleston Mercury.

The imminent prospect of deadly war upon the South devolves upon her people the necessity of a resolute settlement in their own minds of what they will demend of any and all parties who in the approaching Presidential canvase shall bid for their support.

Already the call of national organization is being sounded; already the eyes of greedy and base politic sounded; already the eyes of greedy and base politi-cians are turned to the booty of '5s, and measures and men are spoken of by which the North is to be again pampered into insolence and the South dragged down into loss and shame. It is proper therefore that the true men of the South should speak out now while epinion is yet in germ and before credulity and hope entrap any into treacherous harming with north entrap any into treacherous bargains with party. There are issues crowding now in Federal politics

There are issues crowding now in Federal politics unparalleled before in their intensity of feeling and practical interest. The Missouri struggle in 1820, the tariff in '32, the repeal of the twenty-first rule, the Wilmot Proviso in '48, the admission of Cahfornia, and the Compromise measures, all sink into insignificance when compared with the great questions which are bursting upon us. Aggravated by feeble palliatives, the disease has broken out more malignant them ever. The declaration is made in bold and emphasize words, "That Abolition has the centrol of the Government and can use it now to carry out its long—"cherished schemes;" that "there is no further need "of compromises with Slavery;" and "there shall "the none;" "there shall be no more Slave States;" the Fugitive law is to be repealed; the Missouri restriction restored; Slavery in the District of Columbia and in all places where the Federal Government has jurisdiction is to be abolished; the inter-State slave-trade is to be stopped; and that the Northern man exparty that dare speak peace to Slavery agitation, shall surely die;" but more insolent than all, that "the South," in the language of Giddings, "cannot be kicked out of the Union," and will bear with some grambling and grimace perhaps anything that is heaped upon her. Here is the chalice which Abolition presents to Southern lips! Let us analyze its contents.

The Fugitive Slave Law was the poor boon which

"be kicked out of the Union," and will bear which is been grumbling and grimace perhaps anything that is heaped upon her. Here is the chalice which Abolition presents to Southern lips! Let us analyze its contents.

The Fugitive Slave Law was the poor boon which the South received for her acquiescence in the compromise. It was all she got in that infamous swindle. It would have been spurned by the South as a worthless thing but for the intercession of the border States. The Constitution which made the readilition of agritive slaves a matter between the States had proved impotent. The slave owner had been mobbed and murdered in the streets of the North while seeking his property in accordance with its guaranties. The border States saked for further guaranties, and they thought they had them in the Fugitive Law. But, like the Constitution, fanaticism made it from the beginning practically null and void, and has irampled it out of the statute book. What burning shame and disappointment must they now feel who see in it the failure of their vain hopes and for how paltry a prior they accepted the indignities of the compromise. Yet Abolition demands that this imsignificant boon shall be taken from us. It is not enough that the Constitution avails us nothing in the recovery of our fugitive slaves—not enough that the law itself is practically a wortbless nonentity—not enough that State after State has pursed laws nullifying it; but, to stamp upon our hearts the conviction that neither our rights, nor honor, nor feelings, are thought of or respected, it is to be wiped out of the records of the land. The poor refuge which a gailed but timid pride might find in the language of an obsolete nugatory law—even that is to be taken away.

The restoration of the Miscouri Compromise line is the next feature in the programme. For thirty years he was a mortal strans, a region suited in all respects for Slavery, is thrown open to the South. The North grows furious at the hought. And now the context opens. Hireling emigrants are poured

by compromises and submission, have been germinating for our destruction since the foundation of the Government. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the restoration of the Missouri line, and the rejection of Kansas as a Slave State, with other measures noticed, constitute the platform of Abolition.

ticed, constitute the platform of Abolition.

Our readers know with what an overwhelming majority it has swept the entire North upon these issues, annihilating every party that stood in its way, prostrating the Administration, and sending to the House of Representatives one hundred and thirty members sworn to do its bidding. The next Presidential caavass will be inaugurated in the midst of the crisia. We shall have again parties attempting to patch up sectional divisions, save the Union, and control the spoils of the Government. The North will be implored to be moderate in her persecution, and the South patient under her sufferings. There will be again party-platforms, framed with cupbonious anhiguity, to propitiate the strong and cheat the weak. There will be pledges, given with no honcesty, and ascepted with no faith. There will be the old story over again, of concession, unity and compromise, duning the struggle; of strife, treachery, and violated promises in the hour of victory. It is in view of such a prospect, and with the issues and dangers impending over us that we declare what in our opinion the South should demand of any party which hopes for her support.

In the first place it will not be enough that the questions are the support. Our renders know with what an overwhe

South should demand of any party which hopes for ler support.

In the first place it will not be enough that the question of Slavery is shut out of party creed. Whatever importance may be ascribed to other questions, Slavery is the one paramount vital question to the South. In the war which is now waging against her every other issue is made to how before it. How can she consent to hush it up or give it a second place in her polley? When the whole North is subditionized, for the South to exter an organization which avoids the Slavery issue, because to fouch it is to involve its own dissolution, which agrees to disagree upon this, her question of of life or death, in which Free-Soilism consents to stiffe yet nurse its hestility for the purpose of party triumph, and then, when loosed from party tios and clothed with power, it shall turn upon its duped ally and victim to mock and trample upon her—would the stiffe the propose of the stiffe to make the stiffe the party of the said clothed with power, it shall turn upon its duped ally and victim to mock and trample upon her—would the stiffe the party of the party of the party of the said shame beyond our con-

in deed be a depth of folly and shame beyond our conception.

A party that asks of the South such self-staltification as this—such blind betrayal of all that is valuable or dear, for the sake of the Union or anything else, makes a demand which she must reject with secret and defiance. The question of American politics cannot be passed over in silence by any party which aspires to govern the country. Its very silence will be its loudest accuser of intended treachery to the South. From such an organization, if successful, the North would come out mightier than ever; for the Federal Government, through which it expects to achieve its purposes of abolition, would be completely in its power. For Southern men, therefore, to accept such a proposal is not only to surrender their rights to the mercy of their enemics but crown them with power to overwhelm and crush them.

not only to surrender their rights to the mercy of their enemics but crown them with power to overwhelm and crush them.

What then do the necessities of the South require at the hands of every party bidding for her support? What has she a right to demand? Not silence, not suspicious reserve, but full and explicit declarations in her favor upon the issues which are before the country. If they intend to be true to her, let the assurance be given. Let them come up and most fairly the Fugitive law, the Missouri line and the Kansas questions, and declare in the face of the world whether they "be with "us or against us." But if the North refuses to de this, it will be because she no longer regards our right, our favors, or our threats, and because, believing herself strong enough, she has recolved to sweep on to the fulfillment of her long-actiled policy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Convention in favor of an open "American" organization has been postponed from the 7th of May to the 7th of June.